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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 48/101 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Governments and intergovernmental bodies that have supported the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) in the discharge of its responsibilities, and called for further provision of financial and technical support to the Institute, particularly to enable it to supply training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget; and also requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue providing programme support to the Institute.

2. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/21 of 25 July 1994, reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and also requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the functioning and programme of work of the Institute under active review.

3. The Institute has increasingly been recognized by member States as a dynamic and viable instrument for enhancing regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime and in the promotion of criminal justice. At the Institute's fourth ordinary meeting, held on 22 and 23 November 1993 at Kampala, Uganda, the heightened performance and output of UNAFRI during 1993, notwithstanding its financial constraints, was noted with satisfaction. At the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the special joint session of Ministers of Justice and the Interior reaffirmed the importance and vital role of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in pursuance of its mandated activities in Africa, a region which is devoting its efforts to democratization, crime prevention, criminal justice reform, observance of human rights, personnel training and to action-oriented research under difficult economic conditions. Given the fact that the regional approach proved to be promising, the Institute will continue its efforts to serve the various needs of the African countries, provided that a stable funding is ensured.

4. The present report has been prepared in response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 48/101, as well as to paragraph 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/21. It focuses on the Institute's status of operation, its staffing and programme activities and funding.

II. STATUS OF OPERATIONS

5. The following reflects the current status of the Institute's operations, in so far as the situation differs from the previous report submitted to the General Assembly (A/48/332).

A. Staffing

6. During the period under review, the Institute employed a small number of professional and administrative support personnel (see table 1) and is also equipped with adequate office facilities, allowing it to be much more active in implementing its programme of work, as approved by the Governing Board. The post of Director has remained vacant. The Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, recommended the re-advertisement of the post. A similar recommendation was also made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1994/21. The apparent job insecurity, arising from the Institute's precarious financial situation, led to the resignation of a number of administrative support personnel. Two of these, namely, the systems analyst and the finance assistant, occupied key positions in the practical implementation of the programme.

B. Programme activities

7. The Institute's programme of work for the period 1993/94 consisted of the following subprogramme activities:

(a) General direction and management;

(b) Training/human resources development;

(c) Comparative research and policy development;

(d) Advisory services/technical cooperation;

(e) Information and documentation services;

(f) Joint activities;

(g) Conferences and seminars.

1. General direction and management

8. In accordance with its statute, staff and financial rules and regulations, the Institute continued to administer the substantive work, staff, funds and other resources, thereby ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the approved programme activities. Emphasis was placed on improving the performance and quality of services provided to member States, as well as on promoting close coordination and cooperation with the regional and interregional institutes and associated institutes which comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network.

9. In March 1994, the Republic of Kenya acceded to the statute of the Institute and by this became its twenty-seventh member State. There are strong indications that some other countries in the western and southern subregions will shortly accede to the statute.

10. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/21, strongly recommended that the statute of the Institute be revised in order to update its terms of reference, with a view to enabling it to respond effectively to the needs of the African region. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution.

2. Training/human resources development

11. Training continued to be geared towards upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel located in the African region. Priority attention was paid to the training of trainers so as to ensure a multiplier effect. Training materials and modules were designed, in addition to the continued work in developing core courses and basic training prototypes which can be easily replicated. An interdisciplinary approach was followed wherever possible, and separate or joint training was provided to different categories of personnel, as appropriate.

12. The training activities undertaken in 1993 included the following:

(a) A bilingual workshop on training needs and future training requirements of African countries for heads of crime prevention and criminal justice institutions was held at Kampala, Uganda, from 26 to 30 July 1993. Participants from 16 African countries recommended that UNAFRI develop a model curriculum for the training of law enforcement officials to foster the observance of human rights in this field;

(b) A bilingual seminar on the practical implementation and application of selected United Nations norms and standard guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice was held at Kampala from 29 November to 3 December 1993. Heads of prison services and nominees from 20 African countries recommended that UNAFRI organize refresher courses for senior correctional staff on a regular basis, to expose them to current developments and international standards in this field.

13. Reports of these activities were made available to all countries of the region through the relevant Ministries (see also para. 20).

14. Two bilingual training workshops, focusing on women and crime and on prison management, were approved by the Governing Board to be conducted in October 1994.

3. Comparative research and policy development

15. The Institute endeavours to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of the African countries trends and patterns of criminality, their interfaces with other phenomena and processes, and options for the development of more viable crime prevention and criminal justice strategies. Indeed, there is a vital need for research and policy development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the African region, as was reiterated by participants and

resource persons of the above-mentioned training seminars and workshops. UNAFRI's research-related activities included studies on crime and victimization, reform of penal law and procedure and the interrelationship between development and criminality, as a basis for policy formulation. In addition, the Institute has explored various needs of Governments within the region, and has recommended, on a trial basis, the utilization of a common framework for the reliable collection and collation of data.

16. The Institute undertook activities on priority issues of the African region, inter alia, on the identification of patterns and trends of criminality, the analysis of correctional systems, the creation of a database on crime, victimization and the administration of justice, the dissemination of information, and the training of criminal justice personnel at the national level. Thus the Institute, with the assistance of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), continued its efforts to raise funds for the initial phases of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration Survey, for which preparations have already been finalized. After having completed the pilot survey, undertaken at Bujumbura and Kampala, the Institute is now ready to execute the main survey. The report of the pilot survey might encourage relevant agencies to provide funds for the implementation of this project. In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC), the Institute gathered information on five African countries, as part of an international study on "Global Approaches to Preventing and Controlling Money Laundering and Use of the Proceeds of Crime".

17. Pending further funding, the Institute plans to commence the following two projects before the end of 1994:

(a) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children in Kampala, Uganda. Two groups of children were identified, and a study was designed to focus on crime prevention through the resettlement of street children. It is anticipated that the initial stages of this study, launched in April 1994, will be accomplished by November 1994. The research findings of such a study may be used to conduct other studies in other African countries experiencing similar problems;

(b) A pilot research study on the rehabilitation of prisoners in Uganda. In collaboration with the Government of Uganda, UNAFRI launched an action-oriented pilot study focusing on the rehabilitation of prisoners. The pilot study, which was initiated in May 1994, taking one large prison in Kampala as a sample, was also intended to improve qualitative data collection techniques in the country, and thereafter in other countries.

4. Advisory services

18. The Institute provided advisory services to several countries in the region, upon their request. This assistance was directed towards implementing effective measures for the prevention of crime, for the improvement of the quality of services provided to offenders in custodial institutions, and for the

promotion of due observance of human rights in the administration of justice, as stipulated in United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice. Thus in 1993, advisory missions were undertaken to Burundi, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, at the Institute's initiative, advisory services were offered on a variety of issues, including the improvement of the efficacy of criminal justice systems and their administration (crime prevention measures, policing, modalities for trial and sentencing, alternative corrections, and so forth); reduction of prison overcrowding; establishment of a national institute to provide Governments with ongoing advisory services; and establishment of a system for the regular collection, collation and analysis of reliable data on crime, delinquency and the administration of criminal justice. The Institute will continue providing advisory services to Governments upon request, in close cooperation with the United Nations interregional advisors in crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. Information and documentation services

19. The continuing financial limitations constrained the Institute's efforts to acquire relevant material for its specialized reference library. However, thanks to the assistance provided by some universities and institutes such as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), the Correctional Services of Canada, the School of Criminology, the Cape Town University, and the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice, the Institute was able to continue establishing its specialized reference library. Thirty-two volumes were added to it, including three journals in the field. In cooperation with other African crime prevention institutes, efforts were made to compile a list of African experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The Institute continued to collect relevant information on criminological institutions in Africa for African country profiles.

20. The biannual newsletter of the Institute issued in English and French, was published in June 1993 (vol. 4, No. 1), in December 1993 (vol. 4, No. 2), and in July 1994 (vol. 5, No. 1). As a supplement, the newsletter of June 1993 contained a short annotated bibliography of selected publications in Africa on crime prevention and criminal justice. Reports of the three training workshops which were organized by the Institute in 1993 were published in English and French (publications Nos. 8, 9 and 10). In addition, a brochure on the Institute and its work was also published in English and French. In addition, it is envisaged that the initial issue of the UNAFRI Journal will be inaugurated before the end of 1994.

6. Joint activities

21. Since the establishment of the Institute, it was fully realized that UNAFRI could not be able to achieve its objectives without close cooperation and partnership with all relevant organizations and entities. Hence, collaborative activities and joint initiatives with cooperating institutes and the Secretariat were pursued, and practical arrangements to promote further such collaborative activities are being examined. The aim is to exchange experience and information on action-oriented research findings, data collection, training courses and seminars, and the promotion of collaborative strategies at the regional level.

22. In particular, there is a need for close cooperation to formulate new strategies to confront transnational crime. Organized criminal activity is no longer affecting developed regions only. Rather, recent evidence has shown that developing countries are faced with significant problems created by the emergence of dangerous transnational criminal groups and their activities. Developing countries in the African region are increasingly confronted with groups engaging in a variety of criminal activities which cross national borders. In some cases, criminal groups are diversifying their activities by reorganizing their operations in a more sophisticated fashion, limiting the use of force and violence and turning to other means of persuasion. Organized crime in developing countries is also adapting its operations to new political and economic realities, taking full advantage of the efforts made by many Governments to open up their national borders to free trade and to improve the competitiveness of their national economies. Thus, organized crime is profiting from new pacts and cooperative arrangements, posing a long-term threat to sustainable development.

23. In their efforts to prevent and control organized transnational crime, national authorities are often confronted with obstacles such as the flexibility and versatility of the modus operandi of the perpetrators. Other obstacles include the increased diversification of operations and the restructuring capacity of criminal groups, which frequently use modern business techniques, often obtained with the best available professional advice. Another major obstacle is the broad range of activities in which transnational crime is involved, which are not always covered or sanctioned by existing criminal legislation. National legislation is often geared towards identifying and prescribing activities that, in the past, formed the core of organized criminality. The adoption of measures to modernize criminal legislation, the establishment of regulatory mechanisms to supplement it and the penalization of new forms of illegal behaviour to avoid gaps in legislation are essential. National approaches to fighting organized transnational crime should take into account present-day realities. Thus, national authorities could be more effective in preventing and controlling the various forms of organized criminal activity, bearing in mind the fact that their efforts will have no effect beyond their borders.

24. Impediments to effective action against organized criminal groups include, additional to the limited reach of national legislation already mentioned, also possible conflicts of jurisdiction that allow transnational offenders to escape justice. Such impediments can be reduced through initiatives aimed at rendering

national legislation or other mechanisms in one country more compatible with those in other countries. In this connection, it is important to establish guidelines which aim at harmonizing the criminal justice systems of the African region, as well as to work out practical cooperation arrangements at every appropriate level, from law enforcement to adjudication. On the other hand, the promotion of mutual assistance, e.g., in the area of extradition, is of paramount importance in efforts to curb transnational crime, through the provision of advisory services and technical cooperation. Through joint initiatives, the Institute can play a crucial role in assisting member States in this endeavour, both in terms of legal advice and the provision of training, also benefiting from the experience of other regions. The Institute has planned a number of projects on the development of basic model draft legislation and bilateral and multilateral agreements for mutual cooperation and assistance in criminal matters among countries and Governments and, subject to the availability of funds, stands ready to implement them for the maintenance of the rule of law in the region.

7. Conferences and seminars

25. During the period under review, the Institute participated in a number of regional, subregional and international meetings and seminars organized in different parts of the world. In particular, the Institute participated in and contributed to the preparatory meeting for the regional conference on youth, arranged by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (Cotonou, Benin, 19 and 20 August 1993); the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) expert forum on drug demand reduction - for the East and South Africa subregion (Nairobi, 1-5 November 1993); the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council Executive Board Meeting (Milan, Italy, 14 and 15 January 1994) in which UNAFRI has been the representative of the other regional crime prevention and criminal justice institutes during the reporting period; the Ninth Annual Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (Riyadh, 24-27 January 1994); a workshop on the administration of criminal justice in transnational and developing societies (Swansea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 28-30 March 1994); the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 26 April-6 May 1994); the first meeting of the members and directors of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) (Paris, 7 and 8 May 1994) at which UNAFRI was elected as one of the permanent directors of the ICPC Corporation for a four-year period; and the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling the Proceeds of Crime: a global approach (Courmayeur, Italy, 17-21 June 1994). In addition, the professional staff of the Institute participated, as resource persons, in a number of locally organized seminars and workshops on issues relating to crime prevention, administration of criminal justice and observance of human rights.

III. FUNDING AND SUPPORT

A. Funding sources

1. Assessed financial contributions of African member States

26. Membership in UNAFRI is open to all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). To date, 22 States members of ECA have acceded to the statute of the Institute. In accordance with the statute, the administrative and programme costs of the Institute are to be defrayed by financial contributions from African member States. The Institute management, the Governing Board and particularly its Chairman have been actively involved in efforts to mobilize funds from member States, through repeated appeals to fulfil their financial obligation to UNAFRI. Regrettably, the response to such appeals has been extremely limited. Whereas the expected contributions from member States for the period 1989-1993 amounted to $1,003,466, only $143,201 had been remitted to the Institute. By the end of 1993, only two countries - Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania - had remitted in full their assessed contributions, and six others had made partial payments (see table 2). By the end of July 1994, one country (Egypt) had paid its assessed contribution. Thus, as at 31 July 1994, of the expected assessed contributions of member States amounting to $1,253,466, only $171,901 had been remitted (see table 2).

27. The Government of Uganda continued to support the Institute. It provided $161,233 for the renovation of the Institute's secretariat buildings during 1992-1994 and, in 1994, financed the major task of re-roofing the main building (administrative block) of the secretariat. In April 1994, when the financial situation of the Institute reached a crisis point, the Government of Uganda generously donated $11,000 for the general operations of the Institute.

2. United Nations Development Programme

28. Since its inception in 1989, the main source of funding for the work and operations of the Institute has been the United Nations Development Programme. For the period 1989-1993, UNDP contributed $1,325,802 to the Institute. Funding by UNDP was supposed to be terminated on 31 December 1993. However, in view of the Institute's continuing financial difficulties, and bearing in mind the efficacy with which the Institute implemented its 1993 programme of work, UNDP approved the rephasing of the 1993 unspent balance, in the amount of $337,709, into 1994. This grant has, to a large extent, permitted the Institute to implement its programme of work for 1994.

29. Although UNDP indicated that its support to the Institute would be completed in 1994, expressing its concern to the executing agency, ECA, that the African Governments were not meeting their commitments to the Institute, consultations are still continuing regarding the future status of UNAFRI.

3. United Nations

30. It may be recalled that in order to secure a more stable financial situation for the Institute, the Secretary-General, on a temporary basis, took action in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/153 of 18 December 1991, a measure which was reflected in the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/46/77). Taking the 1991 budget of the Institute as a guide, the amount of $204,800, which represented half of the contributions of African member States, has been provided from the United Nations regular budget as a grant under section 23 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The salaries of the Director and the Deputy Director were to be defrayed from the grant. Since the post of Director has been vacant in 1992, the grant was used only for the salary of the Deputy Director and related administrative costs. In view of the continuing financial difficulties of the Institute, the General Assembly approved a further grant for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of $208,000 under section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) in order to cover the salaries of the Director and the Deputy Director, as well as related administrative costs. At the same time, the Assembly, in section II, paragraph 32, of its resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General to keep the financial situation of the Institute under active review and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute.

B. Resources available in 1994

31. In view of the precarious financial situation of UNAFRI, the Governing Board, at its fourth meeting, held on 22 and 23 November 1993, approved a revised programme of work and budget for 1994. The estimated requirements amounted to $485,746.69 and are broken down as follows:

(a) Operational budget for core staff and recurrent administrative expenditure, estimated at $334,873.62;

(b) Requirements for substantive activities, including training and human resources development, information and documentation and advisory services, estimated at $150,873.07.

32. Of the $485,746.69 expected to be available in 1994, 53 per cent ($257,644.17) was allocated to staff, 22 per cent ($110,000) to training, 5 per cent ($25,000) to advisory missions, 16 per cent ($78,102.52) to administration and management, and 4 per cent ($15,000) to research activities (see table 4). The sources of funding were identified as follows:

(a) The rephased unspent balance from 1993 UNDP funds of $337,711.69;

(b) The approved portion of the United Nations grant of $104,000;

(c) Expected collections from member States and other estimated donations of $44,035.

IV. GOVERNING BOARD

33. At its fourth meeting, the Board, noting with satisfaction the stepped-up performance and output of UNAFRI, expressed serious concern for the failure of member States to fulfil their financial obligations to the Institute, putting the very survival of the Institute at stake. Considering the fact that the sustenance and survival of the Institute fell squarely on the originators of, and beneficiaries from, its establishment, the Board urged member States to accompany their commitment and dedication to UNAFRI with concrete measures for its financing. The Board recommended that the Secretary-General and UNDP continue their financial support to the Institute. It called for the re-advertisement of the post of Director and the mobilization of contributions from member States. In order to improve the financial situation of the Institute, the Board recommended the establishment of national focal points, in order to strengthen the communication between member States and UNAFRI. Furthermore, it recommended that UNDP country offices consider accepting contributions for the Institute in local currencies and remitting the equivalent amount in foreign currency to UNAFRI. The intention of the relevant Minister of Uganda representing the host country of the Institute was fully endorsed by the Board to contact in person a visiting delegation or other relevant government ministers of African States, appealing for financial support to UNAFRI. In addition, the Board received and considered the audited accounts of the Institute and the Auditor's report.

V. SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND THE INTERIOR AND GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

34. The Institute played a crucial role in cooperating with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the organization of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Kampala, at the invitation of the Government of Uganda. On that occasion, Ministers of Justice and the Interior and Government representatives held a special session (14 and 15 February 1994) to discuss the situation of UNAFRI. Among the participants there were 16 Ministers and Attorneys/Solicitors-General, as well as several high-level officials representing the various sectors of crime prevention and criminal justice in their countries.

35. The Ministers adopted a Declaration which affirmed the great importance and vital role of the Institute in pursuance of its mandated activities in Africa, through personnel training and action-oriented research, under difficult economic conditions. The Declaration, inter alia, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in cooperation with the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and in accordance with its mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, annex, section II.E and F, to facilitate the activities of the Institute and to establish, as matter of urgency, a task force, with special reference to its financial situation and with a view to integrating it fully into the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, so as to promote more active participation of the Commission in this endeavour. In the Declaration, the Ministers made a special appeal to the Administrator of UNDP to

renew that organization's programme support to the Institute and to continue to provide adequate resources for its institutional strengthening, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by the countries in the African region (A/CONF.169/RPM.2).

36. During that meeting, there was general agreement that the main problem facing the Institute was the shortage of funds. At that time, of the 52 States members of OAU, 26 had ratified the agreement on the Institute and thus undertaken to pay an annual assessment, ranging from $5,000 to $48,000. Most States, however, had not paid. Practical ways and means of encouraging member States to pay their assessed contributions had to be found, even if the underlying reasons for the shortage of remittances were the chronic economic difficulties of almost all African countries, characterized by high rates of inflation, devaluation of local currencies, and so forth. Other factors might be related to communication gaps that must be overcome, to the absence of a single authority to carry out liaison within the various countries and to a certain fragmentation of responsibility regarding the decision-making process on matters concerning the Institute at the level of member States.

37. At that meeting, all Ministers and representatives reaffirmed their commitment in support of the Institute, as well as their readiness to take remedial action. As it was clear that African Governments wanted the Institute to continue operating as a viable and effective instrument for regional cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, and increasingly required its services, Ministers and representatives pledged and renewed the political willingness of their countries to take steps designed to provide the Institute with the necessary financial resources, so as to enable it to achieve its statutory objectives. They also suggested that member States should pay their dues in the local currency of their countries, through UNDP. While acknowledging the primary responsibility of their Governments for the Institute, in view of the particular difficulties and constraints affecting the African region and the imperative of keeping the Institute operational, Ministers and representatives recognized the need for greater international solidarity in that regard.

38. For the first time, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held in the African region, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/19 of 25 July 1994, in which the Council accepted with gratitude the generous invitation of the Government of Tunisia to act as host for the Ninth Congress, to be held from 3 to 14 April 1995. The African Institute has played an important role in the preparations for this Congress, particularly with regard to its substantive contributions to its programme, including research and studies on crime trends, and needs for reform of the criminal system in many countries of the region.

VI. THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

39. At its third session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice acknowledged the support and contribution of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, consisting of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes, the associate institutes and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, both with regard to regular activities and to preparations for the Ninth Congress. In emphasizing the need to render assistance to those institutes serving States in developing regions, the Commission referred particularly to the unique precarious financial situation of the African Institute, which needed to be resolved to enable it to sustain its operations, and expressed appreciation for the continuing funding by UNDP. Several participants, referring to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/101, stressed the fact that the Institute should be given all possible support to enable it to carry out its activities and to undertake operations comparable to those of other regional institutes. An informal task force was established to discuss the situation of the Institute with a view to making specific recommendations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council (E/1994/31; E/CN.15/1994/12, chap. VI).

40. On the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1994/21 of 25 July 1994, in which it commended the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for the activities it had undertaken despite its difficulties in fulfilling its mandate; expressed its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for generously providing host facilities to the Institute and for its continuous support, as well as to the Secretary-General and to all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have extended support to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds; encouraged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide it with financial and technical support; requested the Administrator of UNDP to continue providing funds for the institutional strengthening of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by many countries in the African region; urged the Governing Board of the Institute to fill the vacant post of Director as soon as possible; strongly recommended that the statute of the Institute be revised in order to update its terms of reference, with a view to enabling it to respond sufficiently and effectively to the needs of the African region; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

41. This is the third report on this subject submitted to the General Assembly. While the two previous reports (A/47/379 and A/48/332) emphasized the major constraints of UNAFRI, arising mainly from its limited resources, on this occasion its extremely precarious situation should be particularly underlined. If the Institute is to continue to deliver its services to member States of the African region in formulating policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, design and conduct training programmes, undertake policy-oriented studies and research activities, and promote the exchange of information and expertise, it requires a minimum of resources and a more stable financial basis. Consultations with UNAFRI and interested Governments indicate that, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries, the generosity of the host country and the financial assistance provided by the United Nations and UNDP cannot compensate for the shortcomings in the remittance of the assessed contributions from the States members of UNAFRI.

42. Major efforts have been made to mobilize financial, technical and political support for the Institute. Contacts have also been made with many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutes active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to tap the necessary funds. It is expected that some limited contributions may be forthcoming. Consultations between UNDP and ECA are still under way in order to ensure that UNAFRI remains operational. The consultations have not yet been finalized at the time of preparation of the present report. Should the outcome of these consultations not be favourable, the Secretary-General will revert to this issue.

Table 1

Staffing table

Post designation/level a/	Number of posts	Status	Source of funds
1. Professional posts			
(a) Managerial			
Director (D-1)	1	Vacant (since August 1992)	UN grant
Deputy Director (P-5)	1	Officer-in-Charge (since 1992/93)	UN grant
(b) Technical/administrative			
Training Officer (P-4)	1		UNDP
Research Officer (P-4)	1		UNDP
Information Documentation Officer (P-3)	1		UNDP
Acting Finance Officer (P-2)	1	(Temporarily recruited)	UNDP
Systems Analyst (P-2)	1	Vacant	
2. General Service			
Secretary	3		UNDP
Administrative Assistant	1		Member States
Financial Assistant	1		Member States
Messenger/Cleaner	3		Member States
Driver	2		Member States
Gardener/maintenance	1		Member States

a/ All posts/designations are based on UNAFRI salary scale classifications stipulated in the Staff Rules and Regulations of UNAFRI.

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Table 2

Status of assessed contributions and remittances for the period 1989-1994

(Collections recorded according to periods to which they pertain and not when they were actually collected)

(United States dollars)

Member States	Total assessed contribution 1989/94	Collections 1989/91	Collections 1992	Collections 1993	Collections 1994	Total collections 1989/94	Balances outstanding at 30/6/94
Burundi	21 600						21 600
Congo	21 600						21 600
Egypt	143 200	28 400			28 700	57 100	86 100
Equatorial Guinea	21 600						21 600
Gambia	21 600	4 128				4 128	17 472
Ghana	21 600						21 600
Guinea	21 600						21 600
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	245 800						245 800
Malawi	19 933	4 676				4 676	15 257
Morocco	103 000						103 000
Mozambique	21 600	4 288				4 288	17 312
Niger	21 600						21 600
Nigeria	227 300	28 709				28 709	198 591
Rwanda	21 600						21 600
Senegal	21 600						21 600
Seychelles	21 600						21 600
Sierra Leone	21 600						21 600
Somalia	21 600						21 600
Sudan	21 600						21 600

Member States	Total assessed contribution 1989/94	Collections 1989/91	Collections 1992	Collections 1993	Collections 1994	Total collections 1989/94	Balances outstanding at 30/6/94
Togo	19 933						19 933
Tunisia	62 700	25 800	12 300			38 100	24 600
Uganda	21 600	9 150	4 150	4 150		17 450	4 150
United Republic of Tanzania	21 600	9 150	4 150	4 150		17 450	4 150
Zaire	21 600						21 600
Zambia	21 600						21 600
Zimbabwe	42 800						42 800
Total	1 253 466	114 301	20 600	8 300	28 700	171 901	1 081 565

Table 3

Income and expenditure statement for December 1993

		Amount (US$)
Income		
Assessed contributions		250 000.00
Grant from United Nations		73 052.37
UNDP Project Fund		449 313.31
Interest and other income		20 435.87
	TOTAL INCOME	792 801.55
Expenditure		
Expenditure against member States' contributions a/		
Administrative support		14 415.11
Research		6 103.37
Audit expenses		7 195.90
Secretariat service		768.00
Postage and communications		2 510.65
Operations and maintenance		9 162.75
Transportation		4 913.10
Hospitality		1 456.35
Miscellaneous		2 023.41
Training and meetings		1 929.48
	Subtotal	50 478.12
Expenditure against UNDP Project Fund		
Research Adviser		35 326.78
Training Adviser		38 030.57
Information Documentation Adviser		33 815.68
Administrative Finance Officer		25 711.85
Consultants		
Administrative Support		37 998.71
Systems Analyst		12 955.00
Duty travel		52 243.66
Prior years' adjustment		(5 115.10)
Individual fellowship		
Group training		151 528.12
Prior years' adjustment		(13 931.20)
Expendable equipment		34 843.43
Non-expendables		6 775.44
Prior adjustment		211.54

/...

(Table 3 continued)

		Amount (US$)
Reporting cost		29 999.85
Sundry		9 145.73
Prior adjustment		(226.75)
	Subtotal	449 313.31
Expenditure against United Nations grant		
Deputy Director		44 342.39
General Service		28 709.98
	Subtotal	73 052.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		572 843.80
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		219 957.75
GRAND TOTAL		792 801.55

a/ The expenditure against member States' contributions is $50,478.12 while the income received from member States during 1993 is $8,300. The difference arises from the cash balance brought forward from 1992 of $40,744.08 and accounts receivable of $17,267.35.

Table 4

Approved programme budget for 1994

(United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	UNDP	Member States	United Nations grant	Total
10.1	Director			38 486.00	48 486.00
10.02	Deputy Director a/			30 649.00	40 649.00
11.02	Research Officer	29 466.67	-	-	29 466.67
11.03	Training Officer	31 312.50	-	-	31 312.50
11.04	Information/ Documentation Officer	20 680.00	-	-	20 680.00
11.05	Administrative/ Finance Officer	18 210.00	-	-	18 210.00
11.50	Consultants	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
13.00	Administrative support	21 600.00	3 535.00	34 865.00	60 000.00
14.00	Systems Analyst	18 840.00	-	-	18 840.00
15.00	Official travel	15 000.00	-	-	15 000.00
16.00	Mission cost	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
32.00	Group training/meetings	110 000.00	-	-	110 000.00
33.00	Research	-	15 000.00	-	15 000.00
34.00	Information/documentation	-	-	-	-
41.00	Expendable equipment	10 000.00	-	-	10 000.00
42.00	Non-expendable equipment	30 000.00	1 500.00	-	31 500.00
52.00	Reporting cost	5 602.52	-	-	5 602.52
53.00	Miscellaneous/contingency				
53.02	Communication	7 000.00			7 000.00
53.03	Operation/maintenance	-	10 000.00	-	10 000.00
53.04	Transport	-	7 000.00	-	7 000.00
53.05	Hospitality	-	4 000.00	-	4 000.00
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board	-	3 000.00	-	3 000.00
	TOTAL	337 711.69 b/	44 035.00 c/	104 000.00 d/	485 746.69

a/ The post of Deputy Director is filled by a national of the host country.

b/ Within the total UNDP Fund rephased for 1994.

c/ Expend the total UNDP Fund rephased for 1994.

d/ From United Nations grant approved by the General Assembly for UNAFRI for the biennium 1994-1995.